WHAT IS CLAIMED AS NEW AND DESIRED TO BE SECURED BY LETTERS PATENT OF THE UNITED STATES IS:

1. A toner composition comprising toner particles, said particles comprising a binder resin and a release agent, wherein when the toner composition is pressed upon application of a pressure of 478 kg/cm^2 to form a toner plate, the toner plate has a surface having a coefficient of static friction of from 0.20 to 0.40.

2. The toner composition according to Claim 1, wherein the toner particles have a volume average particle diameter of from 4.0 to 7.5 μm and includes particles having a particle diameter not greater than 5 μm in an amount of from 60 to 80 % by number.

3. The toner composition according to Claim 1, wherein the release agent comprises a material selected from the group consisting of carnauba waxes, montan waxes and oxidized rice waxes.

4. The toner composition according to Claim 1, wherein the release agent is present in the toner particles in an amount of from 2 to 10 % by weight based on the binder resin in the toner particles.

polymer B and a polymer C, wherein the polymer C is prepared by at least one of performing a condensation polymerization reaction and an addition polymerization reaction at a same time in a container using a mixture of monomers for the condensation polymerization reaction and the addition polymerization reaction; and performing a condensation polymerization reaction and an addition polymerization reaction independently in a container using a mixture of monomers for the condensation polymerization reaction and the addition polymerization reaction, and wherein the non-linear polymer A, the linear polymer B and the polymer C comprise a polymer unit of the same kind.

6. The toner composition according to Claim 5, wherein the polymer unit is a unit selected from the group consisting of polyester units and polyamide units.

7. The toner composition according to Claim 5, wherein the following relationships are satisfied:

$$Tm(A) > T(C) > Tm(B)$$

$$|Tg(A) - Tg(B)| < 10 \ (C)$$

$$30 \leqq Tm(A) - Tm(B) \leqq 60 \ (C)$$

wherein Tm(A), Tm(B) and Tm(C) represent softening points of the non-linear polymer A, the linear polymer B and the polymer C, respectively; and Tg(A) and Tg(B) represent glass transition

8. The toner composition according to Claim 5, wherein the non-linear polymer A has an acid value of from 20 to 70 mgKOH/g.

9. The toner composition according to Claim 5, wherein the linear polymer B has an acid value of from 7 to 70 mgKOH/g.

10. The toner composition according to Claim 1, wherein the toner particles further comprises a salicylic acid metal compound having at least 3 valence.

11. The toner composition according to Claim 10, wherein the salicylic acid metal compound is included in the toner particles in an amount of from 0.05 to 10 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the binder resin.

12. The toner composition according to Claim 5, wherein the non-linear polymer A has a hydroxyl value not less than 20 mgKOH/g.

13. The toner composition according to Claim 1, further comprising an external additive, wherein the toner particles are covered by the external additive at a coverage not less than 20 %.

13, wherein the external additive comprises two different inorganic fillers A and B.

15. The toner composition according to Claim 14, wherein the two different inorganic fillers A and B are a silica and a titanium oxide.

16. The toner composition according to Claim 14, wherein the two different inorganic fillers A and B have different average primary particle diameters.

17. The toner composition according to Claim 16, wherein the inorganic filler A has an average primary particle diameter smaller than that of the inorganic filler B and is included in the toner composition in an amount greater than that of the inorganic filler B.

18. The toner composition according to Claim 16, wherein the inorganic fillers A and B have an average primary particle diameter not greater than 0.03 μm and not greater than 0.2 μm, respectively.

19. The toner composition according to Claim 14, wherein at least one of the inorganic fillers A and B is treated with an organic silane compound.

comprising:

providing a polymer C by at least one of performing a condensation polymerization reaction and an addition polymerization reaction at a same time in a container using a mixture of monomers for the condensation polymerization reaction and addition polymerization reaction; and performing a condensation polymerization reaction and an addition polymerization reaction independently in a container using a mixture of monomers for the condensation polymerization reaction and addition polymerization reaction;

kneading a mixture comprising the polymer C, a non-linear polymer A, a linear polymer B and a release agent upon application of heat;

cooling the mixture to solidify the mixture;

pulverizing the mixture;

classifying the mixture to prepare toner particles,

wherein the non-linear polymer A, the linear polymer B and the polymer C comprise a polymer unit of the same kind..

21. The method according to Claim 20, wherein the release agent has a volume average particle diameter of from 10 to 800 μm before mixed with the polymers A, B and C.

22. A two component developer comprising a toner composition and a carrier, wherein the toner composition

is pressed upon application of a pressure of 478 kg/cm^2 to form a toner plate, the toner plate has surface having a coefficient of static friction of from 0.20 to 0.40.

23. The two component developer according to Claim 22, wherein the toner particles further comprise a magnetic material, and wherein the carrier is a magnetic carrier.

24. A toner container containing a toner composition, said toner composition comprising toner particles, and said particles comprising a binder resin and a release agent, wherein the toner composition is pressed upon application of a pressure of 478 kg/cm^2, the toner plate has a surface having a coefficient of static friction of from 0.20 to 0.40.

25. A developer container containing a two component developer comprising a toner composition and a carrier, wherein the toner composition comprises toner particles, said particles comprising a binder resin and a release agent, and wherein the toner composition is pressed upon application of a pressure of 478 kg/cm^2, the toner plate has a surface having a coefficient of static friction of from 0.20 to 0.40.

26. An image forming apparatus comprising:

an image bearing member configured to bear an

electrostatic latent image with a developer comprising a carrier and a toner composition to form a toner image on the image bearing member;

an image transferer configured to transfer the toner image on a receiving material optionally via an intermediate transfer medium; and

a fixer configured to fix the toner image on the receiving material upon application of heat and pressure,

wherein the image forming apparatus has a waiting period not longer than 15 seconds, a maximum electric power consumption not greater than 1.5 KW when image forming operations are performed and a maximum power consumption not greater than 30 W when image forming operations are not performed, and

wherein the toner composition comprises toner particles, said particles comprising a binder resin and a release agent, and wherein when the toner composition is pressed upon application of a pressure of 478 kg/cm^2 to form a toner plate, the toner plate has a surface having a coefficient of static friction of from 0.20 to 0.40.

27. The image forming apparatus according to Claim 26, wherein the waiting period is not longer than 10 seconds.

28. The image forming apparatus according to Claim 26, further having an image forming speed not less than 30 cpm/A-4

29. The image forming apparatus according to Claim 26, wherein the fixer comprises:

a fixing roller A having a heater therein and configured to heat the toner image on the receiving material while contacting the toner image; and

a fixing roller B optionally having a heater therein and configured to nip the receiving material to the fixing member A,

wherein the fixing roller A has a thickness of 0.7 mm, and a pressure not greater than 1.5×10^5 Pa is applied to the fixing members A and B.

30. The image forming apparatus according to Claim 26, wherein the fixer comprises:

a fixing member configured to heat the toner image on the receiving material while contacting the toner image;

a fixed heater configured to heat the fixing member; and

a pressure member configured to press the receiving material to the fixing member,

wherein the fixing member is at least one of a belt and an endless belt.

31. The image forming apparatus according to Claim 26, further comprising the toner container according to Claim 24.

33. An image forming method comprising:

forming a toner image on a receiving material; and

passing the receiving material through a nip between two fixing members A and B while applying a pressure to the fixing members A and B to fix the toner image on the receiving material upon application of heat and pressure, wherein the receiving material contacts the fixing member A,

and wherein the toner comprises toner particles, said particles comprising a binder resin and a release agent, and when the toner is pressed upon application of a pressure of 478 kg/cm^2 to form a toner plate, the toner plate has a surface having a coefficient of static friction of from 0.20 to 0.40.

34. The image forming method according to Claim 33, wherein the fixing member A has a thickness of 0.7 mm, and wherein the pressure is not greater than 1.5×10^5 Pa.

35. The image forming method according to Claim 33, wherein the fixing member A is at least one of a belt or an endless belt and is heated by a fixed heater.

36. A developing device comprising:

a developer bearing member having a magnetic field

while rotating;

a first regulation member configured to regulate the amount of the developer supplied to the developer bearing member to form a developer layer on the developer bearing member;

a developer containing member configured to contain the developer scraped by the first regulating member; and

a toner containing member located adjacent to the developer containing member and configured to supply the magnetic toner composition to the developer bearing member through an opening,

wherein the developer containing member comprises:

a second regulating member located on an upstream side from the first regulating member relative to the rotating direction of the developer bearing member, and configured to scrape the developer layer when a concentration of the magnetic toner in the developer layer increases and the developer layer thickens, to cover the opening with the scraped developer to stop the supply of the magnetic toner composition from the toner containing member, and

wherein the magnetic toner composition comprises toner particles, said particles comprising a magnetic material, a binder resin and a release agent, and when the magnetic toner composition is pressed upon application of a pressure of 478 kg/cm^2 to form a toner plate, the toner plate has a surface having a coefficient of static friction of from 0.20 to 0.40.